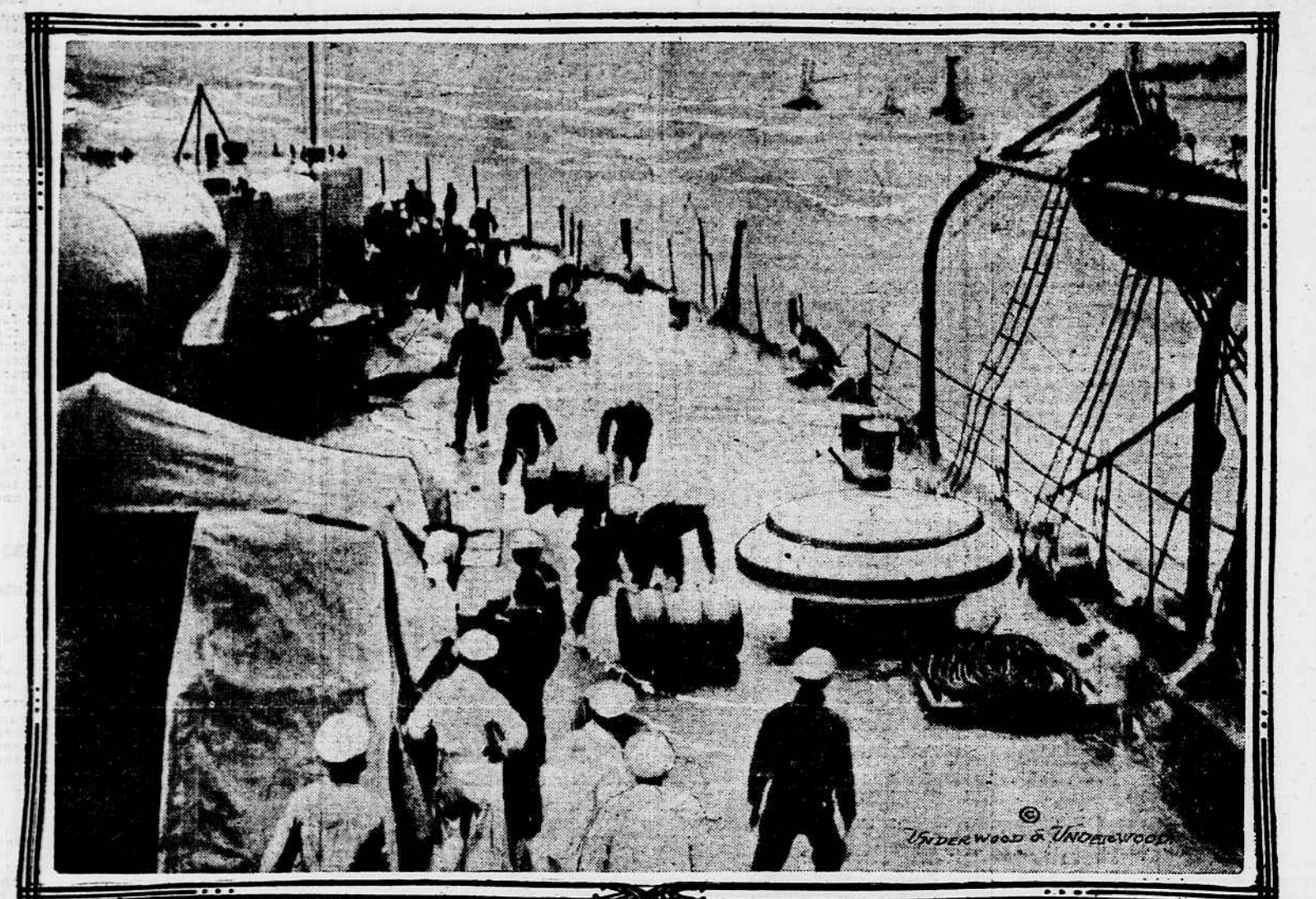


U. S. FLEET BOUND FOR GUANTANAMO FOR TARGET PRACTICE ENCOUNTERS TERRIFIC GALES.



The United States fleet, under the command of Admiral Fletcher, bound for target practice at Guantanamo, encountered severe storms. The picture shows a scene about the dreadnaught Florida, which suffered the loss of a life boat as a result of the gale. Some "Jackies" are moving gasoline tanks to a place of safety to prevent their being washed overboard.

WAGE GRIM BATTLE OVER SHIPPING BILL

Daylight Finds Senators in Session With Smoot Holding the Floor.

FIGHTING FOR SUPREMACY IN TEST OF ENDURANCE

Democratic Leaders Decree Vote Shall Be Taken Before Other Business Is Considered.

Daylight found the United States Senate still in session today and the minority waging a desperate battle against time and physical weakness to prevent the passage of the government ship purchase bill which the majority has decreed shall be voted upon before any other business is transacted. During the session that had lasted from 11 o'clock yesterday morning through the night without recess, the democrats had won some advantage for the bill in its parliamentary stages and the opposition dared not leave a loop hole unguarded or a moment of the time for fear the bill might be hastened to a final vote.

Only Hope of Republicans.

Nothing remained for the republicans except to attempt to talk the bill to death, either with the adjournment of Congress, March 4 next, or with the collapse of the democratic determination to force it through. As Senator Smoot talked, Senators Lodge and Smith of Michigan slept in the minority cloakroom, each armed with a newspaper, ready to come to his relief. The determination of the majority to hold the Senate in continuous session came yesterday evening and was backed up by the issuance of writs for the arrest of absentees. A dozen senators were called by the notice while at dinner or at the theater, and they dropped in their chairs at daylight with crumpled shirts and weary eyes, from which they had been haled back to the weary watch.

Ashurst Sleeps on Sofa.

Senator Ashurst, first on the roll call of the Senate, and an important figure in the parliamentary battle on that account, spent the night asleep on a sofa in the Senate chamber. Should the republicans fail in their campaign of words, should they lose the floor long enough for the clerk to call Senator Ashurst's name and for him to answer, another round in the battle would have been won for the majority, and he did not propose to leave that possibility unguarded. With a roll call once started it must be finished by rule of the Senate, a rule enforced during the course of republican rule to terminate democratic filibusters. No debate or other methods of delay are then permitted and the democrats were ready to invoke that same rule.

ITCHING, BLISTERED SKIN ERUPTION ALL HIS LIFE, NOW CURED

NOV. 19, 1914—"All my life, until about a year ago, I was troubled with itching, blistered skin over my entire body. The itching and burning was terrible, and I could hardly sleep. I used many treatments that were unsuccessful and did not give me any relief. I started using Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap and are sold by all druggists. For trial, free, write to Dept. 9, Resinol, Baltimore.

In a low tone, for the most part in order to save his strength and voice, democratic senators interrupted to plague him with questions. For hours, however, they were silent while he addressed himself to every possibility of the shipping bill, to the criticism of every action of the democratic administration and to the discussion of subjects that seemed far removed from the bill itself.

Simmons Gives Warning.

Once all the democrats, except Senator Simmons had left the chamber. He hastened to the door of the majority cloak room and his words were audible in the almost empty galleries: "Somebody had better stay out here," he warned his colleagues, "I'm the only democrat on the floor." A group of democrats hastened to their seats. For many hours during the night Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, sat among the democratic senators listening to the debate. Shortly after midnight a party of men and women in evening dress filed into one of the galleries, homeward bound from a dinner or theater party, and watched the proceedings. In the press gallery a few correspondents kept watch, and at the doors the old soldiers who make up the Senate doorkeeper staff, slept in their chairs.

Battle of Endurance.

The fight had developed overnight into a grim battle of physical endurance, the majority determined to wear out the strength and spirit of the minority with constant attendance in the Senate; the minority equally determined to talk the bill to death.

Neither side showed signs of weakening, and there was none who would predict when the contest would end. At 9 o'clock Senator Smoot had finished his eleventh hour of continuous speaking and was declining offers of republican arrivals for a rest. His colleague, Senator Sutherland, entered the chamber armed with twelve heavy tomes from the Congressional Library, from which he was prepared to make a long legal argument which would require much of the Senate's time. Between sentences Senator Smoot took a breakfast of milk, brought by colleagues from the Senate cafe, and said he was not yet tired of speaking.

Arrival of Reinforcements.

In the Vice President's chair Senator Hollis watching for the opportunity to drop the gavel and order the hard-fought-for roll-call, but down in the seats of the chamber new republican senators began arriving, fresh and keen from a night of sleep; their drooping-eyed colleagues began retiring, the evening dress suits began to disappear, and at the same time fresh forces of democrats came on to replace those who had fallen. The battle going through the night. Thus the contest became one between men fresh in mind and body. Senator Le Follette, who holds a long-distance talking record of eighteen hours and twenty minutes, was an early arrival. Senator Oliver, acting as the republican whip, declared he had two weeks' continuous talking material within call. Things began to freshen up on the floor and the galleries as the contest took on a new vigor with the beginning of a new day, but Senator Smoot, showing no signs of fatigue, continued, telling the democrats that "a permanent and not a temporary policy of upbuilding the merchant marine was needed."

At 9:25 o'clock Senator Smoot yielded to Senator Sutherland, after having spoken continuously for eleven hours and thirty-five minutes. His colleague at once plunged into a speech that promised to continue all day if necessary.

NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESS TO REINSTATE TEACHER

Board of Education Has in Hand Application of Mrs. Gladys Hellman to Be Reinstated.

Amicable negotiations are said to be in progress between the law firm of Wilson, Huldecker & Leach, and the board of education over the proposition to reinstate Mrs. Gladys Strong Hellman as a teacher in the public schools. Mrs. Hellman was removed at the close of last year under the rule of the schools that provides an automatic resignation of a female teacher at her marriage. Last October Mrs. Hellman applied for restoration to her position, and the application has been under consideration by the rules committee. Strong effort has been made to have the board repeal rule 45, which is considered discriminatory. Should the negotiations fail, it is said Mrs. Hellman's only chance of obtaining her position again would be to make application to the District Supreme Court for a mandamus. Attorney Leach stated today that he has not even thought of court proceedings, because his negotiations with the board of education have not been concluded. Medical supplies may now be sent into Belgium, it is announced by the commission for relief in Belgium. Physicians in that country have advised the commission that there is an absolute lack of anesthetics and an urgent need for serum to combat diphtheria and typhoid.

PAWNBROKER ROBBED BY BANDITS IN AUTO

Clerks Bound and Gagged and Gems Worth \$15,000 Carried Away.

NEW YORK, January 30.—About \$15,000 worth of diamonds were stolen today from the pawnshop of Adolph Stern, on the upper East Side, by three men, who drove up to the store in an automobile, held up the three clerks with revolvers, bound and gagged them, throw the jewels into three suit cases and escaped in the waiting car.

All Draw Revolvers.

As if by signal, all three highwaymen drew their revolvers and covered the clerks with them. The clerks were marched to the rear of the store, bound and gagged with cord and handkerchiefs, then thrown to the floor and tied together. In addition to the jewels the highwaymen took \$170 in cash, but overlooked other cash in the safe. About a quarter of an hour elapsed before one of the clerks freed himself and released the others and gave the alarm. The estimate made of the loss covered the amounts for which the jewels were pawned, the proprietor said, and did not cover the full value of the gems. This, he thought, was much higher.

ARRAIGNS CHAUFFEUR WHO DROVE THAW'S AUTO

First Move of Attorney in Trial for Conspiracy at Matteawan Asylum.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The arraignment yesterday of Roger Thompson, a chauffeur, who, it is alleged, drove the automobile in which Harry K. Thaw escaped from the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane, was the first move on the part of Franklin Kennedy, deputy attorney general, to bring the five men named in the indictment for conspiracy with Thaw to trial on February 23, when his case is set for hearing. Thompson entered a plea of not guilty, and the trial was continued. The others indicted for conspiracy on the charge that they aided Thaw to escape from Matteawan are Richard J. Butler, one time state assemblyman; Eugene Duffy, Michael O'Keefe and Thomas Heald.

"WAR MARRIAGES" OPPOSED.

Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union Enters Protest.

Resolutions protesting against the so-called "war marriages" in England, France, Germany and other belligerent nations of Europe were adopted at a meeting of the Women's Interdenominational Missionary Union at the Public Library yesterday. The resolutions, drafted by Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, recite that such marriages are made incumbent on men about to depart for the front, and that children born of such marriages are merely "bred for battle." The resolutions concluded with the declaration that "the Women's Interdenominational Missionary Union of Washington enters a protest against 'war marriages' in connection with the war now progressing in Europe, or in any land now or in future time." Mrs. John N. Culbertson, president of the union, was instructed to transmit a copy of the resolutions to President Wilson.

Three Hospital Patients.

Robert Main, 633 14th street northwest, fell from a porch at 1519 M street northwest, yesterday afternoon and fractured his left arm. He was taken to Emergency Hospital. William E. Moran, sixty-five years old, 2610 F street northwest, was knocked down by an automobile near 20th and D streets northwest last night and painfully injured about the head. He was conveyed to Emergency Hospital by the police. Ellsworth Goodman, fifteen years old, 732 8th street northwest, was treated at Emergency Hospital last night for a stab wound in the right side. He asserted that a Syrian youth assaulted the wound while the two were at 13th and D streets northwest.

COMMENT ON CRITICISM OF WASHINGTON PUBLIC

Correspondents Except to the Declaration That Local Musicians and Artists Are Not Appreciated.

To the Editor of The Star:

In the recent article of Mr. Wrightson, in which he deplores the fact of Washington not being appreciative of its own musicians and artists, I would suggest that this is a usual condition in other cities, and is not confined to Washington. The man of genius or talent is usually a greater man in the next town. I do not believe this condition of lack of appreciation can be remedied by calling attention to the fact. All the great artists who come here have probably had arduous struggles in their own home environment. They are now on the crest of the wave, and are the product of many partial successes, much persistence, long routine and musical talent. They succeed because they are worthy of success. If the gifts and traits of success are as great in a local artist he, too, will succeed.

The value of an artist is the spiritual impress he leaves in a community. Whether his remuneration be any, or inconsiderable, or generous, is a matter of secondary importance. The Met Choral Society, which it is my privilege to direct, is grateful for the appreciation it has had here in Washington. Singing always before large audiences, it has impressed by its programs and the sincerity of its art, largely through its list of subscribers it has each season paid all debts. The effect of spirit on a community is never lost. If it be sufficiently great it will be recognized whether it emanate from one within its borders or from the genius who comes from a distance. There are now in America great funds to encourage research work, scientific and professional. Possibly the near future this may be done for art. There may be even a high official of the nation who may search for the gift of spirit in the individual, and when he finds it will support and nurture it as a rare element in our future greatness as a nation.

OTTO TORNEY SIMON.

Relates Own Experience.

To the Editor of The Star: Permit a short space in your valuable and well read paper as an answer to the gentleman who says Washington people are unappreciative of music. Perhaps they are, especially if it is not good. I can safely contradict the gentleman's remark. I have been teaching in this city for the past eighteen years. The first public concert I gave was with six members of the Marine Band—the concert was in conjunction with my pupils—and six pianos. The result was a decided success. The next concert I rehearsed was with fifteen men and eight pianos; the next was twenty-five men and nine pianos; the next was thirty men and twenty pianos—the result being the formation of a Marine Band orchestra, which is today in existence. I have given many concerts and conducted the members of the Washington Symphony concerts, the music in all of the concerts being only the highest and best. The bills always were paid in advance, and permit me to say, the press—every paper in this city—has always treated me royally. Too much honor never can be bestowed upon the newspapers of this city.

We have in our city some excellent music and dramatic critics, and if I dare say it was because the subject lacked in merit. I have interviewed a number of musicians in the last five hours, and all expressed the same view—that the press has always shown itself loyal to the people here. Why have we no symphony orchestra? One reason is very prominent. Just one year ago I organized a symphony orchestra. The "best" business men of Washington offered me their checks in advance if I would conduct one. When all the money necessary for the orchestra had been obtained and all the men assembled for the symphony one of the musicians proposed to be a union man. The consequence was a disruption. Right here is the point—an artist does not have to be a union man. He is an artist always.

If all musicians in this city were to go together, whether they are union or non-union, and a new orchestra was founded, I personally know that a number of responsible men in this city would see it through. I am merely answering the gentleman because I think and know that the criticism of the Washington press is not just. I can safely say, not only for myself, but for others with whom I have talked, that the press always has been loyal to its readers and has given honor where honor is due.

L. LIEBERMAN.

U. S. Employment Bureau in Favor.

First results from President Wilson's plan of a federal employment bureau are being seen in the Department of Labor. After the cabinet meeting yesterday Secretary Wilson said preliminary reports indicated many employers and workmen were taking advantage of the government machinery to bring the jobless man and the aimless job together. Definite reports would be available soon, the Secretary said.

PRESIDENTIAL BOOM FOR SENATOR BURTON

Complimentary Mention of Him and Idaho Statesman in Same Connection.

Distinguished Ohioan Takes Occasion, in Responding, to Urge Fair Treatment of Nation's Capital.

"Be fair to the people of the District of Columbia," was the advice which Senator Burton gave members of the House of Representatives who were in the audience at a large gathering of Ohioans to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Ohio Society of Washington, held at Rauscher's last night. While taking the form of a tribute to the memory of former President McKinley, the meeting eventually resolved itself into a testimonial to Senator Burton, who formally retires from the Senate March 4.

"The people do not vote here," continued Senator Burton, "and, therefore, you have unusual reasons for giving careful attention to the welfare of the capital of the nation. Its people should be a special ward and trust to congressmen."

Boon for Senator Burton.

Impetus to the boom of Senator Burton for President was given by former Senator Joseph W. Bailey, who was in the audience and who was asked to speak impromptu in place of Senator Pomerene, who had been detained at the Capitol. His optimistic presidential

predictions also included Senator Borah of Idaho. "It is a pleasure to be here," declared Mr. Bailey to the 300 or more Ohioans in the audience, "where you have with you the next President of the United States—turning to Senator Burton—'I mean you, Senator Burton, as well as the distinguished senator who sits beside you,' indicating Senator Borah.

"I can think of no audience," continued the speaker, "gathered in the United States tonight which is more likely than this to include in its numbers the next President."

Review of Legislation.

It was in response that Senator Burton gave the advice concerning the proper treatment of the District and its people. In reviewing legislation as yet incomplete, the senator mentioned conservation, a more rational prosecution of public works, the peace movement, better foreign relations, more equitable opportunities for the masses of the people and better municipal systems. He advised congressmen to stand for the whole country rather than for a district or a state. Associate Justice William H. Day of the United States Supreme Court presided. Mrs. Winifred Hestup Chas. gave several whistling solos. Following the program of addresses came a buffet supper and dancing.

The committee in charge consisted of Milton E. Allen, chairman; Gus E. Karger, vice chairman; Col. Charles E. Baker, Col. John M. Glen and Leroy T. Vernon.

U. S. NEEDS A POWERFUL NAVY, SAYS IRVIN COBB

Tells Press Club Members Nation Also Should Strengthen Its Coast Defenses.

That the United States should strengthen its coast defenses and raise a navy as powerful as that of any other nation are the greatest lessons to this country from the European war, according to Irvin Cobb, war correspondent, who appeared at the National Press Club last night and answered a series of rapidly fired questions from a large audience of newspaper men present. He also said he favored compulsory drill for all high schools and colleges in this country. It probably was the most complete and fastest operated interview ever given, and the answers came back as quickly as the questions were fired. Cobb's greatest newspaper asset is his perceptive qualities, to which is coupled his quick comprehension. A newspaper veteran in active daily work himself, he faced a brigade of his coworkers who are masters and experts at searching questions and gave them first-hand opinions on a hundred angles of the war.

Pays Tribute to German Soldier.

Asked how the United States stood with the warring nations, he had no

hesitation in saying that his opinion is none of the belligerents are in love with this country, with the possible exception of France. He paid a high tribute to the German soldier. His opinion is that 50,000 trained German soldiers are more than a match for a million volunteers from this or any other country.

In answer to the question "What will be the outcome?" Mr. Cobb replied: "Germany will eventually be driven back to the Rhine, but I don't think the allies will be able to cross the river. I think they expect to include them with a band of steel and starve the Germans out while waiting for the Russians to push in from the east."

Cyrus Fogg Brackett, professor emeritus of physics at Princeton University, has died. He was eighty-two years old. Prof. Brackett retired from teaching in 1908 after thirty-five years' service.

Infection!
Little hurts often cause serious ailments—sometimes blood poison. Germ infection is a danger always present. **Safety First! Kill the germs—prevent infection by using SLOAN'S LINIMENT**
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The Star "Catching the Trains" For the South

"CATCH THE TRAINS!" Up in the composing room where the forms are made up—on through the stereotyping department where the plates are cast to fit the presses—down in the pressroom where the papers are printed—everybody is watching the clock—for they must "catch those trains."

The trains in question are the C. & O. and Atlantic Coast Line Expresses that leave the depot at 3:00 and 3:05, and The Star must be on those trains before they pull out.

The first papers that come off of the press are swiftly handled by the mailroom, which counts and bundles them in pre-addressed wrappers. They are then rushed to the city post office, where two electric trucks quickly convey them to the two big express trains, which then go racing on their way southward, dropping a bundle of Stars at each station along the line.

Before "sundown" subscribers in the most distant points of Virginia along the C. & O. and Atlantic Coast Line will be reading their copy of today's Star.

Catching the trains is merely an incident in the great rush of distribution of the immense circulation of The Star. But every other part of The Star delivery service is conducted with the same dispatch and precision as if every Star had to "catch a train"—so that all subscribers in the city and out of the city will receive their papers promptly at the same time every day.

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